97-84181-1

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

An analysis of cases closed as "rejected"...

Washington

1945

97-84181-1
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

308
Z
Box 708

U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welafre.
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.
~~U. S. Office of vocational rehabilitation.~~
An analysis of cases closed as "rejected" and "not accepted" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 ... Washington, [U. S. Govt. print. off., 1945,
iv, 19 p.

457939

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

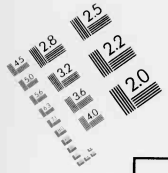
FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 10:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

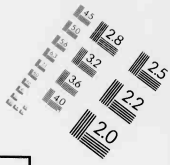
DATE FILMED: 9-5-97 INITIALS: RB

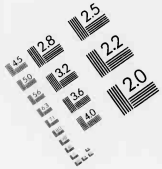
TRACKING # : 26768

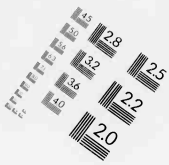
FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

PM-MGP
METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
PHOTOGRAPHIC



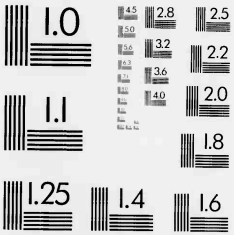






150 mm

100 mm



ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

1.0 mm

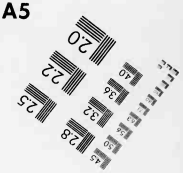
1.5 mm

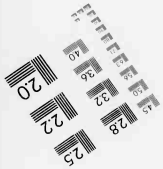
2.0 mm

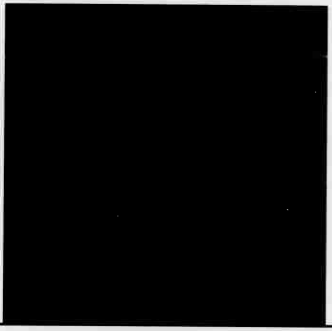
2.5 mm

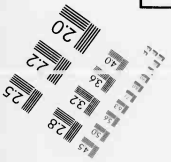
A5

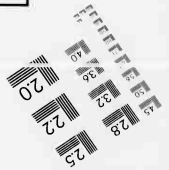
A4











PRECISION℠ RESOLUTION TARGETS

A&P International
2715 Upper Afton Road, St. Paul, MN 55119-4760
612/738-9329 FAX 612/738-1496

1945
DIVISION

AN ANALY[illegible] OF CASES CLOSED AS "REJECTED" AND "NOT ACCEPTED"

IN FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

April 1945

308
N
Box 708

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
Rehabilitation Standards Division
Research and Statistics Section
Washington 25, D. C.

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	1
Purpose of the Study	1
Technique of Sampling	2
Findings	3
Summary	7
Conclusions	8
Appendix:	
Table 1. Sources of referral of cases "rejected" and "not accepted" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, and of cases "rehabilitated" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1943	9
Table 2. Personal characteristics, number of dependents and origin of disability of cases "rejected" and "not accepted" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, and of cases "rehabilitated" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1943	9
Table 3. Disabilities of cases "rejected" and "not accepted" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, and of cases "rehabilitated" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1943	10
Table 4. Classification of "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944	10
Table 5. Counseling interviews rendered "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944	10
Table 6. Type, number and cost of examinations obtained for "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944	11
Table 7. Type, and number of case histories obtained for "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944	11
Table 8. Type and number of miscellaneous services rendered "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944	12
Table 9. Reasons for closure of "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944	12
Memorandum: Sampling Study of Cases Closed as "Rejected" or "Not Accepted" in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1944	15
Form R-9A: Sampling Study of Cases Closed as "Rejected" or "Not Accepted" in Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1944	18

MVC OCT 4 1945

FOREWORD

The need for making a study of cases closed as "rejected" and "not accepted" became apparent when the statistics summarizing the case loads for the fiscal year 1944 were compiled.

The results indicate that service is being rendered a considerable number of cases in this group. These services have not heretofore been reflected in the reporting system and have not therefore been credited to the States. A reporting system that will credit these services to the States is being developed to meet this need.

The areas in which rehabilitation services should be developed are pointed up in the section discussing the "reasons for closure." The Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943 permit more extensive rehabilitation service than was previously available to this particular group.

Data for the study would not have been possible without the whole-hearted cooperation of the States. I wish to thank the State Directors and their staffs for submitting the data so promptly. The criticisms of this paper made at the recent Training Conference held in Region I were of inestimable value.

Michael J. Shortley

MICHAEL J. SHORTLEY,
Director.

AN ANALYSIS OF CASES CLOSED AS "REJECTED" AND "NOT ACCEPTED" IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

Introduction

Each year the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation publishes an analysis of all cases closed as "rehabilitated" by the States. A number of cases are processed in the States each year which do not meet the accepted concept of a case closed "with service-employed." These cases are closed in the categories designated as "rejected" or "not accepted." The latter classifications encompass, by definition, "cases closed from reported and pre-service statuses" [1] respectively. The basic difference between a "rejected" case and one "not accepted" for service is that a case closed out in the latter category has had at least a survey interview and that the survey form has been completed. If, during the initial interview, it is determined that the case is not eligible or feasible, the case may be closed as "rejected" even though survey information has been obtained. If, however, the case is held open after the survey form has been completed it must be placed in interviewed status and, if later it is closed out from that status, it must be closed as "not accepted."

Purpose of the Study

Until recently no nationwide count of the number of "rejected" and "not accepted" cases processed in the States was available. The first nationwide summary of such data—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943—indicated that of 146,047 cases closed during the year, 81,663 or 55.9 percent of *all* cases closed were closed as "rejected;" 19,011 or 13.0 percent were closed as "not accepted." Corresponding figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, are 61,565 or 46.5 percent and 23,460 or 17.7 percent respectively out of 132,400 cases closed. In brief, for the last two fiscal years 69 percent and 64 percent of all cases closed were closed as "rejected" and "not accepted," implying that no service was rendered.

The intake policy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, admitted into reported status "every person who is not clearly ineligible or infeasible." In effect, nearly every case referred to a Rehabilitation Agency entered "reported" status. Such a policy did not permit adequate screening of cases. Recognition of this fact resulted in a change in the definition of the "reported" status in the revision of "Instructions for Case Status Classifications" dated June 1944.

[1] "Instructions for Case Status Classifications" (Rev. June 1944).

Whether this change in policy will alter the percentage of cases closed without service from "reported" status remains to be seen. It is apparent, however, that part of the reason for the high proportion of cases closed without service in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, was the intake policy promulgated at that time.

Along with the intake policy, other areas which contribute to the high proportion of cases closed without service should be assessed. It may be that some of the persons in this group, due to the severity of their disability, need more and intensive case services. Or they may be persons, located long after the occurrence of the disability, and referred by agencies which are not primary sources of referral.

Frequently many essential and time-consuming services are secured for the individuals closed out in the categories under study. In some cases such services as physical examination, interview, counseling or other forms of guidance may be all that these persons need to improve their opportunity of retaining or obtaining employment; yet these services are important to the persons who receive them. In some instances the Rehabilitation Agencies have expended funds to render services to this group of handicapped individuals, yet the services have not been reflected in the reporting system as it is now constituted.

In order to complete the picture of services rendered closed cases, a study was designed to sample all cases closed as "rejected" and "not accepted" during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944. Data to be obtained were listed to the following types of information:

1. Personal characteristics of these cases;
2. Types of disabilities;
3. Services rendered;
4. Reasons for closure.

The brief form which was devised to secure this information was not intended to be all inclusive; rather it was designed only to contain in it material that would give information on the points listed above.

Technique of Sampling

Since the total number of "rejected" and "not accepted" cases reported by States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, totaled 85,025, it was apparent that to ask the States to fill out reports on the total count would be far too great a task. It was decided, therefore, to make the study on the basis of a sample of those cases—picked at random, such that it would reflect the actual story for the total group. Approximately 2,500 schedules were requested, each State to submit reports in proportion to the number that it contributed to the total count. The number requested was such that the task was not to be too burdensome in any State. The analysis is based on the 2,060 cases received by the date it was necessary to prepare the data for tabulation.

There are available a number of statistically sound methods of assuring chance selection of cases. The method chosen was selected for its simplicity and statistical soundness and is described in the appendix.

Findings

Data presented here were obtained from 2,060 reports received by January 5th, 1945. One thousand sixty-eight of these were "rejected" and 992 were "not accepted" cases. Three hundred and three schedules were received too late to be included in the tabulation; 71 additional reports were for other than "rejected" and "not accepted" cases, and were therefore not included in the tabulations.

The proportion of "rejected" to "not accepted" cases in the sample is much lower than should have occurred purely by chance. Probably what actually happened, in spite of the fact that the method of selection was designed to pick cases purely at random, is that the thicker case folders came up more frequently than they should have. The thicker case folders in all probability are more frequently "not accepted" cases. Had the case folders been drawn purely at random, in a sample of 2,000 there should have appeared approximately 1,400 "rejected" to 600 "not accepted" reports. The effect of receiving a greater proportion of "not accepted" schedules is to weight the data so that the picture of services rendered "rejected" and "not accepted" cases is somewhat better than actually exists.

In order to make the data more meaningful they have been compared, wherever possible, with data tabulated from 42,824 reports received from the States on cases closed as "rehabilitated into employment" in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943.

Cases closed without service are, on the whole, an older group than those "rehabilitated into employment." Median age of the "rejected" group is 36, of the "not accepted" group 30. In contrast, the "rehabilitated" group has a median age of 25. About 85 percent of the cases closed without service are males as compared with 80 percent for the "rehabiliatted" group.

With respect to marital status and number of dependents direct comparison cannot be made because of the high proportion of persons for whom data on marital status are not available. When marital status is tabulated only for those persons on whom the data are available, the proportion of single and married cases for the "rehabilitated" group does not differ substantially from the group of cases closed without service. This is consistent with the tendency for Vocational Rehabilitation Services to receive more applications from single than from married persons. One would expect that in the "rejected" and "not accepted" group there would be a higher proportion of married persons, since often the economic pressures upon married persons to

find immediate employment are such that more of them would decline services. Economic pressure upon married persons to obtain jobs immediately is apparently not a significant cause for the high proportion of cases closed without service. Approximately 10 percent of cases closed without service are Negroes; in contrast somewhat less than 7 percent of those "rehabilitated into employment are Negroes. Median length of time on rolls of the contrasting groups is for "rejected" cases 6.9 months; for "not accepted" cases 8.1 months; and for "rehabilitated" cases 8.8 months.

Cases closed without service are referred in greater proportion than are those in the "rehabilitated" group by compensation commissions, selective service boards, the American Red Cross and the Veterans Administration and in smaller proportion by business colleges, interested individuals, doctors, public and private schools, and at the client's own initiative.

The disabilities tabulated for cases of persons closed without service indicate that a somewhat smaller proportion of them are amputees than is true for cases "rehabilitated into employment." In general, those with major orthopedic disabilities are closed in about equal proportion. The proportion of multiple or combination orthopedic cases in the "rejected" group is about the same as in the "rehabilitated" group; however, there is a tendency to close as "not accepted," persons with multiple orthopedic disabilities—apparently cases which are in need of more intensive rehabilitation service. Although these latter are eventually closed without service as "not accepted" in greater proportion than are the group closed as "rehabilitated," once the cases enter pre-service status, most agencies work with them more intensively than with any other single group of cases.

The cases of fewer persons, proportionately, with vision and hearing defects are closed without service than in the "rehabilitated" group. Cases of persons with cardiac disabilities are proportionately more frequently closed without service.

Compensable employment accidents and military or naval service contribute in greater proportion to the origin of disability of the group being studied than to the "rehabilitated" group.

It is possible that many essential and time-consuming services are either purchased or secured for the group under study. It may be that interview, counseling and guidance may be all these individuals need to improve their opportunity of retaining or obtaining employment. A tabulation of the services rendered indicates that about 47 percent of those "rejected" were interviewed one or more times, 94 percent of those "not accepted" were interviewed one or more times, 37 percent of the total group had three or more interviews. Medical examinations were purchased, or medical reports were secured without cost, for 23 percent of the "rejected" and for 42 percent of the

"not accepted" group. For those receiving this latter service, the Rehabilitation Agencies purchased directly the medical examinations for about 2 percent of the "rejected" and 8 percent of the "not accepted" cases.

The tabulation of services rendered indicates that little service was furnished in the way of psychological and psychiatric examinations. About 2 percent of the "rejected" and 6 percent of the "not accepted" cases were given psychological tests. Less than 1 percent of both groups were given psychiatric examination. Furthermore, few social case histories, educational histories, or other reports designed to contribute to a better understanding of the individual were obtained. For example, social case histories were obtained in only 7 percent of the "rejected" and 10 percent of the "not accepted" cases. The same general picture is true for number of educational histories or other reports secured. Referral to other agencies for services not available through the State Rehabilitation Agency occurred in 7 percent of the "rejected" and 17 percent of the "not accepted" cases. Some service, it is evident, was rendered this group. The analysis indicates, as judged from the reports submitted, that although services do not go much beyond an initial interview and the obtaining of a single medical report, an effort to serve this group is made.

The reasons for closure, although quite varied, fall into five broad categories. Eight percent were closed because of ineligibility; 12 percent were eligible but not feasible; 35 percent declined services; 24 percent felt that the services were not needed; and 21 percent were closed for miscellaneous reasons not otherwise classifiable.

The 8 percent closed because they were not eligible comprise 162 cases of whom 6 were blind, 11 had progressive conditions, 9 were epileptics, 15 were mentally retarded, 5 were mentally ill, 5 were in need of prosthetic appliances. Approximately one-third of the cases closed in this category were cases of a type that, although not previously eligible, might now benefit under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943. A detailed analysis of the cases with progressive conditions indicate that they were closed out almost wholly on the basis of a single medical report. Here is a group of cases which should at least have the benefit of thorough physical examination and consultation by medical specialists.

The 12 percent closed out as eligible but not feasible include 240 cases. Three of these were individuals with borderline intelligence, 6 were home bound persons, 22 were persons with limited work capacity, 148 had severe disabilities, 4 were persons with illnesses requiring long hospitalization. This group constitutes, it is apparent, individuals who are in need of intensive services covering all aspects of their cases. Into this group fall the severely handi-

637941—45—2

capped. Granting that many of these persons cannot be made fully employable, it is necessary to make available to them whatever services can be rendered under the more inclusive provisions of the 1943 Vocational Rehabilitation Act. There are included in this group many types of cases on which condsiderable testimony was given before the Committee on Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped. Every possible service available should be exhausted before such individuals are declared "not feasible." Medical, psychological, social, or other evidence should be contained in the case folder to substantiate the worker's opinion that the individual is "not feasible." If service is not available through the facilities of the State Rehabilitation Agency, referral to services available in the community in a position to aid the client should be made.

The 35 percent closed out because they declined services consisted of 724 cases. Two hundred and eighty of these failed to reply to inquiries, an additional 24 failed to appear for appointments, 39 failed to cooperate in securing medical examination, 49 failed to cooperate in securing phychological or psychiatric examination, 16 failed to cooperate for unknown reasons, and 23 refused to cooperate in the rehabilitation plan. An additional 180 indicated no interest in rehabilitation services. It should be pointed out that over half of this group failed to reply to inquiries or failed to cooperate. This is evidence for the need of more adequate follow-up of such cases and for more thorough methods of making known to these persons the services available to them through rehabilitation. Such evidence points to the need not only for interpreting the rehabilitation program to the disabled person but for more adequate use of physical restoration services and medical social work, and for more thorough counseling and guidance service.

Twenty-four percent, or 487 persons, were closed without service because they indicated they were not in need of service. Three hundred six of these indicated they were satisfactorily employed; an additional 109 had found a job for themselves or were in business for themselves.

Twenty-one percent or 447 persons were closed without service for reasons not otherwise classifiable; 130 of these could not be located, 63 moved out and contact with them was lost, 48 were transferred to the Veterans Administration, 77 moved away, 28 were inducted into military service, 26 others were emotionally maladjusted individuals who probably were in need of assistance with personal problems.

It is difficult to estimate the number of cases closed without service who might have been given further service unless an analysis of all the data available in the case history is made. A careful analysis of the reasons for closure, however, leads to the surmise that a reasonable proportion of the cases, such as the homebound, the epileptic, the severely disabled and those with limited work capacity who prior to

the passage of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943 may not have been served, can now be given service under the more liberal provisions of the Act. This is a group which is in real need of service and, it must be emphasized, a group for which there will be increasing demand for service. It will be necessary to utilize all available facilities to meet their needs. Social background, medical and other information must be obtained. Resources in the community must be developed and used to the fullest extent.

Summary

To recapitulate, an analysis of the descriptive data, services rendered and reasons for closure was made from 2,060 reports submitted by the States, 1,068 of which were "rejected" and 992 of which were "not accepted." The sample was selected to be representative of 85,025 cases closed without service out of a total 132,400 cases closed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944. The sample studied is slightly weighted with more "not accepted" cases than should have occurred if the method of drawing the cases had resulted in pure chance selection. The effect of having more "not accepted" cases in the sample is to weight the number of services rendered more heavily than is actually the situation in the total count.

The data, when compared with similar data available on cases closed as "rehabilitated" during the fiscal year 1943, indicate the following:

1. Cases closed without service are older than those "rehabilitated" into employment.
2. A somewhat greater proportion in this group are males than in the group closed as "rehabilitated."
3. A somewhat greater proportion of Negroes are closed without service than are closed as "rehabilitated."
4. Compensation commissions, selective service boards, the American Red Cross and the Veterans Administration contribute a higher proportion of referrals to this group than to the "rehabilitated" group.
5. Multiple or combination orthopedic disabilities are closed without service proportionately more frequently than are "rehabilitated."
6. Persons with cardiac disabilities are proportionately more frequently closed without service.
7. The services rendered, as judged from the reports submitted, although they do not go much beyond an initial interview and the obtaining of a single medical report, indicate that considerable effort is made to serve many of these cases. Many data basic to planning a program of service are obtained in a number of such cases.

8. The following are the major reasons for closure:

	Percent
Not eligible	8.0
Eligible but not feasible	12.0
Declined service	35.0
Services not needed	24.0
Reasons not otherwise classifiable	21.0
Total	100.0

9. The definition of "reported" status in use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 made for an intake policy for which adequate screening of cases was almost impossible.
10. Services available under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943 might have been used more fully in particular types of cases. Physical restoration services, the use of medical social service, more intensive vocational guidance may have led to more adequate results with many cases.

Conclusions:

1. The "rejected" and "not accepted" case status classifications should be redefined so that services rendered but not heretofore recorded be credited to the States.
2. The "reported" status should be defined in a manner that would permit more adequate screening of cases.
3. Rehabilitation Agencies would, by more adequate use of primary sources of referral, eliminate much of the effort spent on disabled persons referred long after the occurrence of the disability. There is some evidence available that secondary sources of referral contribute disproportionately to the cases closed without service, since many of these cases are already employed or have made some adjustment as a result of which they decline services, fail to answer inquiries, or are not in need of service.
4. Procedures for following up letters of inquiry should be systematically developed, as should procedures for properly referring individuals to other social agencies when the Rehabilitation Agency does not offer a specific service.
5. Referral agencies should be better advised concerning intake policies of the Rehabilitation Agencies, and the Rehabilitation Agencies should make clear the types of disabled persons they are prepared to serve.
6. Use of adequate vocational guidance techniques supplemented by constant appraisal of such techniques should lead to better planning for persons in need of intensive rehabilitation services.

Prepared by:
Rehabilitation Standards Division
Research and Statistics Section
March 15, 1945.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1.—*Sources of referral of cases "rejected" and "not accepted" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, and of cases "rehabilitated" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1943*

Source	Percentage distribution		
	Rejected	Not accepted	Rehabilitated 1943
Artificial limb company	0.6	1.1	1.5
Business college	.2	.3	1.7
Compensation commission	15.6	9.0	5.7
Crippled children agency	3.2	2.7	2.9
Doctor's	.6	.8	1.7
Employer	.1	1.0	2.9
Hospital or clinic	2.6	4.2	4.6
Insurance company	.1	.3	.1
Interested individual	2.6	7.8	13.1
News item	2.3	2.9	1.7
Public employment office	7.5	14.4	10.5
Public health service	1.8	2.1	2.1
Public official	0	1.0	1.6
Public school	4.7	6.5	8.9
Public welfare service	4.6	7.8	6.9
Private agency	.6	1.1	1.9
Private school	.5	.8	1.3
School for handicapped	.4	.3	1.4
Self-reported	5.8	7.4	13.0
Rehabilitation Department	3.0	2.6	2.6
Other	2.4	2.7	3.0
Selective Service board	27.1	8.3	7.9
American Red Cross	11.3	11.2	2.4
Veterans Administration	1.9	2.3	.2
Not recorded	.5	1.4	.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2.—*Personal characteristics, number of dependents and origin of disability of cases "rejected" and "not accepted" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, and of cases "rehabilitated" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1943*

Item	Percentage distribution		
	Rejected	Not accepted	Rehabilitated 1943
Characteristics:			
Sex:			
Male	87.9	82.6	79.3
Female	12.1	17.4	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Race:			
White	67.5	89.9	92.2
Negro	10.7	8.5	6.8
Other	.4	1.0	1.0
Not recorded	21.4	.6	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status:			
Single	41.9	56.9	61.5
Married	22.5	34.5	32.0
Other	2.6	6.6	6.2
Not recorded	33.0	2.0	.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependents:			
None	36.4	54.4	62.3
One	8.7	15.9	15.3
Two	3.7	8.9	9.4
Three	2.7	5.4	5.7
Four to six	2.0	5.4	5.7
More than six	.4	1.1	.8
Not recorded	46.1	8.9	.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Origin of disability:			
Employment accident (compensable)	16.2	11.6	9.7
Employment accident (noncompensable)	1.5	2.7	3.1
Other accident	9.6	14.5	24.1
Disease	32.2	43.0	45.9
Congenital	8.2	11.7	15.5
Military or naval service	7.8	8.6	1.4
War action (civilians)	.1	.1	0
Employment accident (Federal Government)	.4	.2	.1
Not recorded	24.0	7.6	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3.—*Disabilities of cases "rejected" and "not accepted" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, and of cases "rehabilitated" in fiscal year ended June 30, 1943*

Disability	Percentage distribution			Disability	Percentage distribution		
	Rejected	Not accepted	Rehabilitated 1943		Rejected	Not accepted	Rehabilitated 1943
(a) Amputations:				(c) Vision defects—Con.			
Arm	0.8	1.0	2.8	Vision and hearing	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hand	.7	1.0	2.0	Vision and miscellaneous	.4	2.0	.2
Hands	.2	0	0	(d) Hearing defects:			
Fingers (all)	.2	.3	.4	Deaf	.4	.5	2.3
Leg	1.5	3.5	6.0	Deaf mute	.3	.4	2.9
Legs	.2	0	.3	Hard of hearing	3.0	3.5	6.6
Foot	.1	.4	3.3	Hearing and miscellaneous	.6	.6	.2
Feet	.1	0	.2	(e) Miscellaneous:			
Multiple or combination	.1	.4	.2	Arthritis (general)	1.8	1.5	.7
(b) Disabled:				Asthma	1.1	.7	.6
Arm	3.8	3.8	4.5	Bronchitis	0	.5	.1
Arms	.3	0	.2	Cardiac	5.5	6.7	4.0
Hand	6.0	3.7	3.8	Diabetes	.3	.3	.4
Hands	.2	.2	.4	Dwarf	.1	.3	.3
Fingers	1.6	0	.2	Facial disfigurement	.1	0	.2
Leg	6.2	7.6	12.2	Hernia	2.0	1.6	1.8
Legs	2.5	4.1	4.1	Speech defect	.3	.7	.7
Foot	4.4	1.7	2.1	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	4.0	6.1	7.1
Feet	1.8	.8	1.3	Lung (not tuberculosis)	.7	.4	.3
Back injury	2.1	4.6	2.4	Disease not elsewhere classified	12.3	13.2	3.8
Back deformity	.8	2.3	2.6	Combination of multiple miscellaneous	1.6	1.7	.6
Head	.4	.7	.3	Combination miscellaneous and orthopedic	1.0	3.9	.5
Hip	.7	1.2	1.8	Not recorded	19.9	2.6	.8
Hips	.1	.1	.4	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Multiple or combination	3.8	7.6	3.6				
(c) Vision defects:							
Blind	.4	.9	1.1				
Defective vision	4.1	4.8	3.8				
One eye	1.3	2.0	5.6				

TABLE 4.—*Classification of "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944*

Classification	Percentage distribution		Classification	Percentage distribution	
	Rejected	Not accepted		Rejected	Not accepted
Civilian	79.9	78.6	Veteran (World War II)	18.9	19.7
Merchant seamen	0	.2	Not reported	.8	.7
U. S. civil employee	.3	.7	Total	100.0	100.0
Member Civilian Defense Service	.1	.1			

TABLE 5.—*Counseling interviews rendered "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944*

Number	Percentage distribution		Number	Percentage distribution	
	Rejected	Not accepted		Rejected	Not accepted
None	53.4	6.4	Ten	0	0.7
One	30.0	30.8	Eleven	0	.1
Two	9.2	26.1	Twelve	0.2	.5
Three	3.9	15.4	Thirteen	0	.1
Four	1.8	10.0	Fourteen	0	.1
Five	.5	4.7	Fifteen or more	0	.6
Six	.7	2.8	Total	100.0	100.0
Seven	.1	.9			
Eight	.2	.6			
Nine	0	.2			

TABLE 6.—*Type, number and cost of examinations obtained for "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944*

Type and number of examination	Percentage distribution		Cost of—	Percentage distribution	
	Rejected	Not accepted		Rejected	Not accepted
Medical:			Medical examination:		
None furnished	77.3	57.9	None furnished	77.3	57.9
One	20.4	36.5	Secured without cost	20.9	34.6
Two	1.8	4.8	$1–$5	1.4	6.1
Three	.3	.5	$6–$10	.3	.9
Four	.2	.1	$11–$15	0	.3
Five	0	.1	$16–$20	.1	.1
Seven	0	.1	$21–$25	0	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0
Psychological:			Psychological tests:		
None furnished	97.8	94.0	None furnished	97.8	94.0
One	1.5	3.2	Secured without cost	1.9	5.0
Two	.5	2.2	$1	0	.1
Three	.2	.5	$3	.1	0
Five	0	.1	$4	.1	.5
			$5	.1	0
			$25	0	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0
Psychiatric:			Psychiatric examination:		
None furnished	99.5	99.2	None furnished	99.5	99.3
One	.5	0	Secured without cost	.4	.6
Six	0	.8	$5	0	.1
			$28	.1	0
Total	100.0	100.0	Total	110.0	100.0

TABLE 7.—*Type and number of case histories obtained for "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944*

Type and number of case histories	Percentage distribution		Type and number of case histories	Percentage distribution	
	Rejected	Not accepted		Rejected	Not accepted
Social:			Educational—Continued.		
No social histories obtained	93.0	89.9	Ten	0	0.1
One	5.1	6.7	Eleven	0	.1
Two	1.2	2.1	Twelve	.2	0
Three	.6	1.1	Total	100.0	100.0
Four	.1	.2	Other:		
Total	100.0	100.0	No other reports obtained	96.3	92.8
Educational:			One	2.6	4.5
No educational histories obtained	94.3	89.7	Two	.7	1.3
One	5.4	8.8	Three	.4	1.1
Two	.1	.9	Four	0	.1
Three	0	.1	Five	0	.1
Four	0	.1	Seven	0	.1
Five	0	.1	Total	100.0	100.0
Eight	0	.1			

TABLE 8.—*Type and number of miscellaneous services rendered "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944*

Service	Percentage distribution		Service	Percent distribution	
	Rejected	Not accepted		Rejected	Not accepted
Assistance with workmen's compensation:			Other service rendered:		
None	99.0	95.1	None	96.3	84.5
Attempted	.4	2.9	Vocational guidance, placement referrals, and other advice	3.7	15.5
Completed	.6	2.0			
Total	100.0	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0
Referrals to other agencies:					
Not referred	92.6	83.0			
Referred	7.4	17.0			
Total	100.0	100.0			

TABLE 9.—*Reasons for closure of "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944*

Reason	Rejected	Not accepted	Total
Not eligible:			
Blind	3	3	3
Condition progressive	6	5	11
Epileptic	6	3	9
Housewife	2	2	4
Mentally retarded	9	6	15
Mental illness	0	5	5
No vocational or employment handicap	42	41	83
Reason not given	9	2	11
Not a citizen	2	2	4
Not a resident of State	2	3	5
Received artificial appliance within 5 years	2	0	2
Wants appliance—can pay for it himself	0	3	3
Other	2	2	4
Total not eligible	85	77	162
Percent to total closed	8.0	7.8	7.9
Eligible, but not feasible:			
Age	8	1	9
Borderline intelligence	2	1	3
Fitting of appliance not yet warranted	0	1	1
Homebound	3	3	6
Limited work capacity (ill)	12	10	22
Severe disability	57	91	148
Requires long hospitalization	2	2	4
Not dependable	5	8	13
Not subject to vocational improvement	1	1	2
Reason not given	2	0	2
Unable to get a job letter	0	1	1
Section 3 III Discharge (from army)	1	0	1
Unable to hold job	1	2	3
Unemployable	0	1	1
Other	5	11	16
Chronic alcoholic	3	5	8
Total eligible, but not feasible	102	138	240
Percent to total closed	9.5	13.9	11.7
Declined services:			
Did not accept job to which referred	0	10	10
Failed to reply to inquiries	267	13	280
Failed to appear for appointments	11	13	24
Cannot accept training due to lack of maintenance	0	3	3
Refused to wear appliance purchased	0	1	1
Failed to cooperate in securing medical examination or in releasing medical information	35	4	39
Failed to cooperate in securing psychological or psychiatric examination	3	1	4
Failed to cooperate—reason not given	3	13	16
Interested only in placement	1	4	5
Interested in staying on farm	31	16	47
Married	8	22	30
Not interested	80	100	180

TABLE 9.—*Reasons for closure of "rejected" and "not accepted" cases closed in fiscal year ended June 30, 1944*—Continued

Reason	Rejected	Not accepted	Total
Declined services—Continued.			
Not interested in employment	3	14	17
Planned to have surgery	1	0	1
Refused to take training (or training planned)	5	13	18
Not interested in artificial appliance	0	1	1
Refused to give up job for service	3	2	5
Refused to cooperate in rehabilitation plan	4	19	23
Receiving public aid—claims cannot work	0	1	1
Other	6	13	19
Total who declined services	461	263	724
Percent to total closed	43.2	26.5	35.1
Services not needed			
Established own business	2	8	10
Found own job	25	74	99
Re-employed	30	32	62
Satisfactorily employed	173	133	306
Made own adjustment	0	4	4
Husband employed	0	1	1
Advised client to continue high school	1	0	1
Advised client to stay on present job	0	1	1
Other	1	2	3
Total who did not need service	232	255	487
Percent to total closed	21.7	25.7	23.6
Other:			
Cannot locate	87	43	130
Lost contact	18	45	63
In high school	1	6	7
In mental institution	0	2	2
In school—being financed independently	3	9	12
Inducted into military service	9	19	28
In prison	2	0	2
Misconduct	8	16	24
Moved away	29	48	77
Scholarship poor	0	1	1
Unable to place	1	2	3
Transferred to Veterans Administration	13	35	48
Referred to other rehabilitation agency (within state)	0	2	2
Placed by Rehabilitation Department	0	1	1
Died	11	24	35
Reason not given	6	5	11
Not reported	0	1	1
Total closed for other reasons	188	259	447
Percent to total closed	17.6	26.1	21.7
Total all reasons for closure	1,068	992	2,060

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1944.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors or Supervisors,
Divisions of Vocational Rehabilitation.

FROM: Michael J. Shortley,
Director.

SUBJECT: Sampling Study of Cases Closed as "Rejected" or "Not Accepted" in the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1944.

DATE: These data are urgently needed for budget purposes by December 31. Will you please make every effort to submit them by that date.

It has been customary each year for this office to analyze and publish studies based on data submitted by the States for all cases closed as rehabilitated. However, a number of cases are processed each year in the States that do not meet the established concept of a rehabilitated case, and are closed in the categories designated as "Rejected" or "Not Accepted." It is probable that many essential and time-consuming services, either with or without cost, are furnished to these individuals. In some cases such services as interview, counseling and guidance, may be all that these individuals need to improve their opportunity of obtaining or retaining employment. While these services are important to the persons who receive them, they have not been measured within the present framework of the reporting system.

In order, therefore, to obtain data on services rendered to all cases closed during the fiscal year, it is necessary to request your assistance and cooperation in conducting a sampling study, on a national basis, of the personal characteristics, types of disabilities, services rendered, and reasons for closure of "Rejected" and "Not Accepted" cases, i. e., cases closed from a pre-service status during the fiscal year 1934–1944.

A brief form has been devised for this purpose. It is not intended to be all-inclusive; rather, it is designed on an experimental basis in order to determine the amount and scope of services rendered to such cases and to determine the reasons for closing these cases. A number of the items appearing on this form are similar to those in the Form R–9, used during the same period 1943–1944, for rehabilitated cases. The other items are to show services rendered and reasons for closure before entering the "In-Service" status.

We know that the States are particularly burdened at this time and we have tried to keep our sample sufficiently small to avoid increasing that burden unduly. These data are, however, *urgently needed for budget purposes by December 31st. Will you please make every effort to submit them by that date.*

We ask that you complete the _____ copies of Form R–9A attached. Follow the directions explicitly in order that the selection of cases will not be biased and will be selected purely by chance. The reason for selecting cases in this manner is to get a sample of the "Rejected" and "Not Accepted" cases that will show the actual distribution of these cases by total count.

The file of "Rejected" and "Not Accepted" cases for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 is to be used. If the "Rejected" are separate from the "Not Accepted" cases, put them together in any fashion. If they are all together leave them just as they are. If "Transferred out; Rehabilitated; and Non-Rehabilitated" cases are included in your "Rejected" and "Not Accepted" file, leave them there and, when you pull one out, write on the Form R–9A "Transferred out; Rehabilitated; or Non-Rehabilitated," whichever applies, and leave the rest blank. If your agency records are decentralized to District Offices, the number of cases you are to submit should be assigned among these offices in direct ratio to each District Office's total "Rejected" and "Not Accepted" cases.

Take a ruler or yardstick, measure the length of the group of casefolders, and divide by the number of cases you wish to pull from the file.

For example: Suppose your file of folders measured 36 inches and you wished to draw 12 casefolders from the file. You would divide 12 into 36 which would give you the 12 cases to be pulled at intervals of three inches. Frequently, however, cases have been put at the head of the file out of order pending later filing. To avoid getting too many such cases, adopt the simple device of shifting half way between the interval and continuing to select the cases from the middle of the interval until you have pulled out all of the casefolders needed. This would mean still picking the cases at three-inch intervals but instead of picking them at the beginning of the interval, i. e., 3, 6, 9, etc., inches, pick them at the middle of the interval, i. e., 1½, 4½, 7½, etc., inches until the 12 cases needed are withdrawn. Each case selected will then give you the information needed for completing the Form R–9A.

The following paragraphs contain brief instructions for completing the form. Since it follows closely the R–9 closure form, no difficulty should be encountered in filling it out.

1. Type of closure—"Rejected" or "Not Accepted." Check with "X" and insert the code number on solid line.

2. State—Insert the name of State and its code number, previously assigned.

3. Reported by—Insert the name of the reporting agency and the proper code. Use the same code used for R–9 closures in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944.

4. Classification—Check with "X" to left of the code number for proper classification.

5. Months—"Reported-in" to closure—Record the number of months which elapsed between the date the case was reported and the date it was closed.

6. Age when reported—Record the age of the client when reported or if this is not available in the case of "Not Accepted" cases insert the age at date of survey.

7. Sex—Check with "X" and insert the code number on solid line.

8. Race—Check with "X" and insert the code number on solid line.

9. Marital status—Check with "X" and insert the code number on solid line.

10. Number of dependents—Record the number of children or other persons actually dependent (in whole or in part) upon the rehabilitant.

11. Disability—Describe the disability and insert the code number. Use same code that was used for the R–9 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944.

12. Origin of disability—Check with "X" to left of the code number for the proper classification. If caused by disease indicate the name of the disease on line 4.

13. Services rendered: A and B—Record the appropriate informationin each of the categories in A and B. If the service was not given insert "XX." If secured without cost insert "OO."

13C. Check with "X" to left of the code number for proper classification.

13D. Insert the *type* of agency to which referred.

13E. If other service than of the type shown in 13A, B, C, D, describe here.

14. Reasons for rejection or non-acceptance—Describe fully the reason for closure in the proper category for example—if not eligible give complete reason for non-eligibility.

15. Under remarks include any additional data which is not included in the form and which will indicate or give a more complete understanding of the "Services rendered" or "reasons for closure."

MICHAEL J. SHORTLEY.

CC to Executive Officers.
CC to Regional Representatives.

Form R-9A

Budget Bureau No. 83-4401
Approval expires Jan. 15, 194[illegible]

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

WASHINGTON

SAMPLING STUDY OF CASES CLOSED AS "REJECTED" OR "NOT ACCEPTED" IN FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

Date of closure _____ 19__

Name _____

Address _____

1. Rejected -- 1, Not accepted -- 2 _____

2. State _____ _____

3. Reported by _____ _____

4. Classification:
   - Civilian (not elsewhere classified) ---- 1
   - Merchant Seaman ---- 2
   - U. S. civil employee ---- 3
   - Member Civilian Defense Service ---- 4
   - Veteran (World War II) ---- 5

5. Months -- "reported-in" to closure ---- _____

6. Age when reported ---- _____

7. Male -- 1, Female -- 2 ---- _____

8. White -- 1, Negro -- 2, Other -- 3 ---- _____

9. Single -- 1, Married 2, Other -- 3 ---- _____

10. Number of dependents ---- _____

11. Disability (if more than one, list separately) ____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____ _____

12. Origin of Disability:
    - Employment accident, compensated ---- 1
    - Employment accident, not compensated ---- 2
    - Other accident ---- 3
    - Disease — specify _____ ---- 4
    - Congenital condition ---- 5
    - Military or naval service ---- 6
    - War action (civilian) ---- 7
    - Employment accident (Federal Govt.) ---- 8

13. Services rendered (if secured without cost, insert "00"):

A. Number of counselling interviews with applicant (including the initial interview) ---- _____

B. Reports secured:
   - (1) Medical: Number ---- _____
     Total cost of service $_____
   - (2) Psychological: Number _____
     Total cost of service $_____
   - (3) Psychiatric: Number _____
     Total cost of service $_____
   - (4) Social: Number ---- _____
   - (5) Educational: Number ---- _____
   - (6) Other (Specify): _____
     _____
     _____ Number -- _____

C. Assistance with workmen's compensation matters:
   - None ---- 0
   - Attempted ---- 1
   - Completed ---- 2

D. Advised client to make application to other agency (e. g. public relief, private social agency, crippled children's agency, public clinic or hospital, sheltered workshop, USES, Veterans Administration, etc.)
Type of Agency _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____ _____

E. Other (describe fully) _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____ _____

14. Reason for rejection or non-acceptance:

A. Not eligible: give reason ___
_____
_____
_____ _____

B. Eligible but not feasible: give reason _____
_____
_____
_____ _____

C. Declined services: give reason _____
_____
_____
_____ _____

D. Services not needed: give reason _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____ _____

E. Other (e. g., died, changed jurisdiction, cannot locate) _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____ _____

REMARKS:

Closure Approved_____
(Supervisor)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945

MSH 26768

END OF
TITLE